REFERENCE PAPERS

CANADA

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

No. 93
(Revised January 1972)

CANADA'S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The operating costs of the United Nations, as set out in the organization's annual regular budget and approved by the General Assembly, are met by assessing the member states. The apportionment of expenses is carried out in accordance with accepted principles, chief of which is the capacity to pay. In 1971 Canada's contribution was $4.9 million(1) and its assessment was 3.08 per cent, making Canada the eighth-largest contributor.

In addition to activities covered by the regular budget, the United Nations carried out extensive programs of economic and technical assistance financed by voluntary or assessed contributions from member states.

Between March 31, 1945, and March 31, 1971, Canada paid assessments of approximately $54.7 million to the regular budget of the United Nations, as well as $15 million towards the costs of peacekeeping operations, including the United Nations Operations in the Congo (ONUC)(2) and the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF)(3). In maintaining its peacekeeping contingent as part of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), Canada absorbed costs estimated at $16.1 million(4) by June 18, 1971.

During the first 26 years of the United Nations, Canada voluntarily contributed in excess of $314.6 million to special programs such as:

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
World Food Program (WFP)

---

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, all financial figures are in Canadian dollars.
(2) ONUC ceased activities on June 30, 1964.
(3) UNEF was withdrawn in June 1967.
(4) This figure represents the cost to Canada over and above the cost the Government would have had to bear in order to maintain these forces in Canada.

In addition, as a member of each of the 13 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Canada has been assessed and made contributions since their inception. Excluding its participation in the United Nations financial institutions (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD], the International Monetary Fund [IMF], the International Finance Corporation [IFC], and the International Development Association [IDA]), Canada has contributed $108.9 million to the IAEA and the other nine Specialized Agencies. In summary, Canada's total contributions to the United Nations and its related bodies, the IAEA and the United Nations Association in Canada (UNAC), approximated $507.1 million during the period March 31, 1945, to March 31, 1971.

The efforts of the United Nations to maintain peace and security are well known to the general public. Regrettably, insufficient public attention is paid to the less sensational but nonetheless constructive work of the United Nations Special Programs (UNRWA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and the UN/FAO World Food Program), as well as the related programs of the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA. In a summary perspective, these efforts constitute an impressive endeavour to conquer those timeless enemies of mankind -- illiteracy, hunger and disease -- thereby simultaneously providing a significant contribution to political and economic stability in the developing areas of the world.

A short description follows of the activities of the United Nations in peacekeeping and in social and economic development. A statement of Canada's contributions to these important activities (during the period March 31, 1945, to March 31, 1971) is included as Appendix A. Appendix B contains a table listing Canada's contributions to the United Nations system during the fiscal year 1970-71, and Appendix C compares the total contributions of the ten major contributing countries to the voluntary special programs of the United Nations.

Peacekeeping and United Nations Finances

Article 1 of the United Nations Charter states that the purpose of the United Nations is "to maintain international peace and security" and to take "collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression". Since 1945, the United Nations has been involved in military operations in:

Korea: Unified Command in Korea, 1950-53.

Pakistan and India: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), 1949 to the present.
United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM), 1965-66.

Middle East: United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), 1948 to the present.
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), 1957-67.

Lebanon: United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL), 1958.

Congo: United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), 1960-64.

West Irian: United Nations Temporary Executive Administration (UNTEA), 1962-63.

Yemen: United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), 1963-64.

Cyprus: United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), 1964 to the present.

Canada has firmly supported United Nations activities in maintaining international peace and security, and Canadian military personnel have served with the United Nations in all the above operations. At present, about 620 Canadian military personnel are serving in UNTSO, UNMOGIP and UNFICYP.

Until 1956, with the exception of Korea(5), which did not engage the financing machinery of the United Nations, virtually all member states regularly contributed their assessed share of the relatively modest costs of the United Nations peacekeeping operations. However, with the establishment of UNEF in 1956, followed by ONUC in 1960, peacekeeping costs increased considerably: from 1957 to 1967, UNEF cost $217 million (U.S.), while ONUC, from its inception to 1964, cost $392.8 million (U.S.). From 1957 until 1961, the General Assembly, led by the United States, Britain, Canada and a number of other countries, upheld the principle of collective responsibility and supported the adoption of resolutions assessing the costs of UNEF and ONUC against the whole membership, with reductions to the developing countries. However, the U.S.S.R. refused to pay its assessment. Essentially, the Soviet Union felt that peacekeeping, including its financing and control, was the prerogative of the Security Council and not the General Assembly. It was also dissatisfied with the Secretary-General's handling of the crises. France paid its assessed share of UNEF but not of ONUC. Certain other countries also refused to contribute to one operation or another.

Thus by 1961, the United Nations faced a serious financial situation. In a resolution co-sponsored by Canada, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to issue $200 million (U.S.) in United Nations bonds to provide some working capital. By 1964-65, the U.S.S.R. and France became liable for the loss of their votes in the General Assembly under Article 19 of the Charter, but to disenfranchise the U.S.S.R. and France would seriously have jeopardized the future of the organization.

In 1965, the General Assembly established a Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations, including ways of overcoming the

---

(5) See United Nations General Assembly "Uniting for Peace" Resolution, 377A(V).

financial difficulties of the United Nations. While this body, on which Canada is represented, has made some progress, it has not yet managed to reach agreement upon guidelines for the financing of future peacekeeping operations. On September 1, 1965, the General Assembly agreed to a consensus, worked out in the Special Committee, that countries should not lose their vote because of the financial problems of UNEF and ONUC and that the financial difficulties of the organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states. Even before this decision had been taken, Canada had announced that it would donate $4 million as an unconditional voluntary contribution to a special fund to restore the United Nations to solvency. To date, 24 countries have contributed or pledged $22.6 million (U.S.) to the United Nations Special Account, which, owing to income earned on investments and other sources, now stands at slightly over $25 million (U.S.).

These contributions are inadequate, and to restore the United Nations to solvency it has been estimated early in 1971 that addition voluntary contributions of $52.3 million (U.S.) as a minimum and $69.9 million (U.S.) as a maximum would be needed. Other financial problems requiring solution are claims by 17 states, including Canada, arising out of contributions of military contingents and supplies for certain peacekeeping operations and the liquidation of the unamortized portion of the United Nations bond issue. As of December 31, 1970, Canada's unamortized bonds amounted to about $4.6 million (U.S.).

The financing of UNFICYP has been accomplished without open controversy, since, unlike UNEF and ONUC, it has never been paid for by assessment. The same Security Council resolution which established UNFICYP on March 21, 1964, also provided for its financing through voluntary contributions. However, voluntary contributions have proved an unreliable means of financing. Deficits have plagued UNFICYP from the start and the Secretary-General has had to make frequent appeals for more contributions. As of May 20, 1971, about $122 million (U.S.) had been pledged or contributed to meet an estimated cost of about $128.5 million (U.S.). These costs do not include those that some troop-contributors, including Canada, have agreed to absorb at their own expense without seeking reimbursement from the United Nations. During 1971, Canada is expected to absorb about $1.8 million over and above what it would normally have paid to maintain its contingent at home.

Development Funds

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was created by the United Nations General Assembly in November 1965 (Resolution 2029 (XX)) through the merger of the United Nations Special Fund (1959) and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) (1949). The UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies, while the governments that receive the assistance are responsible for the local ("counterpart") costs of the projects.

In 1970, the UNDP, in partnership with participating governments and the 14 United Nations agencies(6), carried out about 3,000 technical co-operating projects in the developing world. This involved an outlay of more than $239 million (U.S.) by the UNDP and a somewhat larger sum in cash or kind by the recipient countries themselves. From 1959 to the close of the First United Nations Development Decade, the UNDP and its two predecessor organizations provided some $1,200 million (U.S.) in technical co-operation assistance. Thousands of projects, most of modest size, were implemented under the technical-assistance component of the program at a cost of $540 million (U.S.). Counterpart support furnished to these projects amounted to approximately half that sum. During the same period, 1,075 larger-scale projects in the Special Fund component were approved by the Governing Council. By the end of 1969, the UNDP had spent approximately $640 million (U.S.) in the execution of these projects and the recipient countries had contributed in cash and kind the equivalent of $900 million (U.S.).

The publication, late in 1969, of the *Capacity Study of the United Nations Development System* (the "Jackson Report") came at the end of two decades of rapidly-expanding involvement by the United Nations system in the field of economic and social development. In his report, Sir Robert Jackson made recommendations for major reforms in the organization and operations of the United Nations development system in order to increase the capacity of the system to handle a greatly expanded program. At recent meetings of the Governing Council of the UNDP, Canada has played an active role in the formulation of a wide-ranging series of principles and guidelines for strengthening the UNDP, based on recommendations of the Jackson Report. These decisions centre on the introduction of country programming of United Nations activities, relating more closely to the objectives of each developing country, more fully co-ordinating the efforts of the various United Nations development-assistance organizations, increasing responsibilities for the UNDP's field offices (over 90) throughout the world, and streamlining project procedures.

Canada has been a major supporter of the UNDP and its predecessor programs from their inception and, up to and including 1971, has contributed $107.5 million to them. Canada's 1970 contribution was $15.3 million, which represents over 6 per cent of all contributions. In its foreign policy review published last year, the Government stated its intention to increase support of the UNDP on evidence that its effectiveness was being improved. In addition to its contributions to UNDP, Canada has contributed to a number of United Nations programs concerned with education assistance to Southern African refugees. In this regard, part of Canada's contribution to UNHCR is directed to Southern African refugees and in 1970 Canada contributed $50,000 to the United Nations Consolidated Education and Training Program for Southern Africans (UNETSPA).

---

(6) Includes the 13 Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Intergovernmental Agencies

Much of the United Nations work aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of the people of the world is carried out by specialized intergovernmental agencies that are separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special arrangements. They have their own membership, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they work with the United Nations and with each other mainly through the co-ordinating machinery of the Economic and Social Council.

These agencies are:

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank or IBRD)
International Development Agency (IDA)
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Canada is a member of each of the above-mentioned organizations and during the past 26 years has been continuously represented on the executive body of each.

Contributions to the regular budgets of the Specialized Agencies are in addition to payments made to the United Nations regular budget. During the period 1945-71, Canadian assessments in the Specialized Agencies (as well as the IAEA) totalled approximately $70.6 million. Some of the Specialized Agencies provide technical experts, advisers and training facilities in addition to those financed by UNDP. Canada is of the view that the financing of technical assistance should be done mainly on a voluntary basis and channeled through the UNDP. Since 1960, Canada has contributed, on an average, about $60,000 a year to the voluntary technical assistance fund of the IAEA. This fund, which is also supported by the UNDP and voluntary contributions of member states, enables the IAEA to offer assistance to member countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Several Specialized Agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO) fix their scale of assessments for the apportionment of their expenses in accordance with principles broadly similar to those applied in setting the United Nations scale.

In ICAO, IMCO, ITU, UPU and WMO, assessments are determined by somewhat different procedures and are based partly on the degree of interest in and use for the services the particular Specialized Agency provides to a member state. Organizations such as the World Bank, IFC, IDA, and IMF do not levy regular assessments.

The primary function of the World Bank and the IDA is to extend loans and credits to member countries, chiefly the developing ones, for projects which the Bank's studies have indicated will make an important contribution to the borrower's economic development. The two organizations differ essentially in the source of their funds and the terms of their loans. The World Bank obtains most of its funds by borrowing on world capital markets by issuing bonds and it must, accordingly, lend on competitive terms. Canada's subscription to the World Bank's capital amounts to $856 million, or 3.43 per cent of the total. Like other members, Canada has paid only one-tenth of its subscription, so that its actual contribution to the Bank's lendable capital is $85.6 million. The remaining nine-tenths of all subscriptions constitute a guarantee of the Bank's obligations.

The IDA, which is an affiliate of the World Bank, relies on interest-free advances from governments for the bulk of its resources and can thus make loans on much "softer" terms. Since IDA's inception in 1960, Canada has contributed or pledged $167 million, including the recent contribution to the second replenishment of about $34.6 million.

The IFC, also an affiliate of the World Bank, seeks to promote the growth of productive private enterprise in developing member countries. The total of gross commitments since the inception of operations equals $377.3 million (U.S.) in 40 countries. Canada's subscription to the IFC amounts to $3.6 million (U.S.) out of IFC's paid-in capital of $106.6 million (U.S.).

The operations of the IMF are of a different character. It provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. Fund holdings of member currencies as of December 1970 amounted to nearly $24.5 billion, and gold holdings to almost $5 billion. Currency holdings included Canadian currency equivalent to $633.7 million, representing 58 per cent of the current Canadian quota of $1,100 million. As a result of the increase in the Canadian quota to $1,100 million, Canada will remain with the sixth-largest quota in this organization.

In addition to contributing to the regular programs of the United Nations Specialized Agencies, member states have frequently been requested to make extra-budgetary contributions to special programs of assistance designed to overcome particularly acute problems and serious deficiencies existing in various areas of the world. Examples of such special programs include the FAO "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign, the WHO Malaria Eradication Program (which is now part of the WHO regular budget) and the World Food Program (WFP),

organized in 1963 as a joint UN/FAO undertaking. Canada has made substantial contributions to each of these programs. Since the inception of the WFP, of which Canada was co-author, Canada has been among the leading contributors to its multilateral food-aid operations. Canada's contribution in 1970 was $4 million in cash and $12.5 million in food aid, second only to the contribution of the United States. The activities of the WFP include projects in developing countries and the supply of emergency food aid in cases of natural disaster.

The Canadian Government's contributions to and assessments on behalf of the United Nations and its related bodies do not include the generous donations made by individual citizens and private groups in Canada. Furthermore, the above data do not include the Canadian Government's gifts of emergency relief (food, clothing, medical supplies) or close to $2 billion the Government has given in bilateral foreign aid.

Relief Funds

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At the end of the Second World War, the number of refugees in Europe was nearly 2,200,000. Immediately after the war, Canada and other countries formed the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, to assist refugees in emigration, re-establishment in their countries of asylum, or voluntary return to their original homes. In 1946, a United Nations agency, the International Refugee Organization, was established to continue this work. Canada became a member of IRO in 1947 and, from 1946 to 1951, contributed about $18.8 million to it and accepted 123,479 refugees and displaced persons.

In 1949, the General Assembly decided to appoint a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for a three-year term to protect the interests of refugees after the termination of IRO. The term of the UNHCR has since been renewed successively until December 31, 1973. The High Commissioner's program is administered by an Executive Committee consisting of representatives of members of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies. Canada has been a member of this committee since 1957, and chaired it in 1965. From 1951 to 1971, Canada contributed $5.6 million to the UNHCR, and it donated $650,000 in 1956-57 to the Canadian Red Cross for assistance to Hungarian refugees. In 1969, the Canadian Government increased its annual contribution to the UNHCR to $400,000 from the previous figure of $350,000. The improvement of the situation in Europe has been made possible to a large extent by the contributions of governments of the United Nations and its related programs, World Refugees Year (WRY) and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). During WRY (June 1959 to June 1960), 97 countries, including Canada, took part in the campaign and contributed more than $83 million (U.S.). The Canadian Government's contribution to WRY was $1 million in wheat flour to UNRWA, and $600,000 for the admission, in three movements, of 325 tubercular refugees.

In 1965, the UNHCR took on added responsibilities by bringing assistance to new groups of refugees in Africa, where the total number is approximately 950,000 (1969 estimate). The UNHCR provides emergency relief as

a first step, including food and medical supplies. Generally, the refugees are from Rwanda, Zaire[7], Burundi, the Sudan, Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) was established in 1949 to provide relief and rehabilitation for Arab refugees who lost their homes and their means of livelihood as a result of the Palestine hostilities of 1948-49. Owing to natural increase, these refugees now number more than 1.3 million.

To finance its 1970 activities, UNRWA needed about $2.5 million. Owing to increasing demands for relief, health and educational services and to rising costs in the countries where the Agency operates, it has in recent years faced serious financial difficulties.

Canada has customarily ranked high among the regular contributors to UNRWA. In total contributions since 1949, it stands third behind the United States and Britain. In response to special conditions resulting from the 1967 "Seven-Day War", the Canadian Government contributed about $3 million to UNRWA in 1967-68, in emergency assistance, cash and foodstuffs. For the fiscal year 1970-71, Canada made a regular contribution of $500,000 in cash and $700,000 in food and commodities, and also made a special supplementary contribution of $150,000 in cash. The Canadian Government believes that UNRWA's subsidiary educational and vocational training program is vital to the maintenance of peace in the area and to the ultimate liquidation of the problem of refugees by facilitating their rehabilitation.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In 1950 its terms of reference were revised and, while continuing to provide emergency relief for children during catastrophes, it placed emphasis on long-range programs of child care, particularly in developing countries. In 1953, the General Assembly voted unanimously to continue UNICEF for an indefinite period.

The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. Since the inception of UNICEF, Canada has contributed about $22.4 million. In 1970-71 the Canadian Government provided an annual contribution of $1.5 million. In 1970 Canada also gave $75,000 to UNICEF to assist cyclone victims in Pakistan. In 1971 $350,000 was made

---

(7) Formerly the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

available to UNICEF for East Pakistan refugees. The fund also receives considerable support from individual Canadians, and in 1969-70 these contributions totalled $1.7 million and increased approximately 25 per cent in 1970-71.

The Canadian Government contributions represent 3.5 per cent of the total governmental contributions.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), established in January 1970, is administered as a separate fund in the UNDP. The Fund's purpose is to co-ordinate the response of the agencies of the United Nations to the needs of member states for assistance with their population and family-planning programs, and to provide additional resources for these purposes through the United Nations agencies and also through non-governmental organizations. The Fund is able to provide assistance over the full range of activities in the population field, including demographic studies, expert services, assistance to population-training centres, fellowships, supplies and equipment, and research and evaluation. Canada's contribution for 1970 was $1,015,000, and the contribution for 1971-72 will be approximately $2 million.

APPENDIX A

Canada's Contributions to the United Nations, its Special Funds, Non-Financial Agencies, the IAEA and the United Nations Association in Canada for the fiscal years 1945-46 to 1970-71 (in $000 Canadian)

ORGANIZATION	1971 SCALE OF ASSESS-MENT	TOTAL 1945-60	1960-61	61-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	TOTAL 60-71	TOTAL 1945-1971
UN Regular Budget	3.08	18,197 (1)	1,860	2,181	2,356	3,115	2,774	3,481	3,588	3,795	4,049	4,557	4,891	36,647	54,744
UNEF	--	1,650	883	316	--	957	93	595	730	678	--	--	--	4,252	5,902
ONUC	--	--	1,490	5,796	--	1,299	602	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,187	9,187
UNFICYP (2)	V	--	--	--	--	--	3,340	3,662	2,943	1,907	1,235	1,235	1,800	16,122	16,122
Miscellaneous (3)	V	65,462	5,368	75	93	500	500	4,807	560	510	527	502	1,290	14,732	80,194
UNDP (4)	V	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,500	10,750	10,750	13,500	15,267	50,267	50,267
Special Fund 59-67	V	12,911	1,941	2,424	2,556	2,539	5,000	5,000	(6,200)	--	--	--	--	25,660	27,578
EPTA 51-67	V	1,918	1,941	2,217	2,338	2,319	2,325	2,325	(3,300)	--	--	--	--	16,765	29,676
UNHCR	V	1,965 (5)	290	290	290	290	290	290	350	350	350	400	400	3,590	5,555

(Continued)

APPENDIX A (Continued)

UNICEF	V	11,975[6]	650	650	800	800	800	1,000	1,100[7]	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,200	10,400	22,375
UNRWA	V	9,128	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	3,006	1,519	1,700	1,350	17,975	27,103
UNITAR	V	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	60	60	60	60	60	360	360
FAO	3.80	3,933	398	627	646	807	797	978	1,068	1,207	1,139	1,302	1,226	10,195	14,128
WFP[8]	V	--	--	--	603	1,207	1,673	2,335	8,940	11,261	10,398	17,546	16,531	70,494	70,494
ILO	3.36	3,174	341	394	511	595	675	736	818	903	959	1,076	1,072	8,080	11,254
IMCO[9]	1.36	6	11	9	8	11	13	14	14	16	18	18	18	150	156
UNESCO	2.91	4,367	425	489	569	612	751	753	960	962	1,068	1,090	1,174	8,853	13,220
ICAO[10]	3.65	1,991	192	180	237	219	237	273	245	206	265	266	259	2,579	4,570
WHO	2.72	3,900	636	712	948	1,060	1,198	1,323	1,632	1,767	1,827	1,272	2,813	15,188	19,088
UPU	2.64	136	16	18	18	41	29	25	39	54	38	37	[illegible]	372	508
WMO[11]	2.62	80	14	15	18	28	36	48	61	64	74	82	87	527	607

(Continued)

APPENDIX A (Continued)

ITU	3.79	631[12]	109	126	129	128	149	160	211	203	218	235	245	1,913	2,544
IAEA[13] Regular Budget	2.73	424	171	165	211	218	227	259	271	319	314	343	351	2,849	3,273
IAEA[13] Operational Budget	V	50	49	54	62	62	62	62	61	61	62	62	57	654	1,253
Other expenses re: Agencies	--	36,532	--	--	--	--	--	14[14]	22[14]	--	--	--	--	36	36,568
UN Association in Canada	V	125	11	12	12	12	12	17	17	17	27	27	27	191	316
TOTAL*		179,104	19,796	18,750	13,405	17,819	22,583	29,417	34,390	39,096	35,897	46,710	50,175	328,038	507,142

Reference: *Public Accounts* and other official sources for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1946, to March 31, 1971.

* Approximate, owing to rounding of figures.

Footnotes to Appendix A

(1) This figure does not include Canada's 1945-46 assessment for the League of Nations of $317,841 and the 1946-47 assessment of $313,733. These two assessments included Canada's share of International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Court of Justice (ICJ) costs for these years. In addition, Canada advanced $1,205,002 to the UN Working Capital Fund in 1945-46 and $194,674 in 1946-47, which are not shown.

(2) Figures are estimates of costs absorbed by Canada in order to maintain its contingent in UNFICYP over and above the cost of maintaining the same forces in Canada. Costs are for calendar years rather than for the fiscal year.

(3) This category includes voluntary contributions to the United Nations Consolidated Education and Training Program for Southern Africans (UNETPSA), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the UN Civilian Fund for the Congo, the UN War Crimes Commission (UNKRA), the UN Trust Fund for Southern Africans and a contribution to the gift program for the UN building in Santiago.

(4) The UNDP was formed effective January 1, 1966, by the consolidation of the EPTA and the Special Fund according to the terms of Resolution 2029 (XX) of November 22, 1965. During 1966-67, Canada's contribution was broken down into two parts, approximately two-thirds going to the pre-investment projects and one-third to technical assistance activities. The contribution was consolidated beginning with the 1967/68 fiscal year.

(5) This amount includes contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, $100,000 in contributions to the UN Refugee Emergency Fund (UNREF) and $650,000 in 1956-57 to the UN Refugee Fund (UNRF).

(6) This amount includes a contribution of $5 million to the International Children's Emergency Fund and $200,000 to the Council for the UN Appeal for Children, voted under general post-UNRWA relief.

(7) This figure includes a special contribution of $100,000 made on December 9, 1966, in memory of the children who died at Aberfan, Wales, and Dorion, Quebec.

(8) Figures include both cash and commodity contributions.

(9) The IMCO was established as a UN Specialized Agency in 1958.

(10) The Canadian Government has made grants to assist ICAO in defraying costs of accommodation and for improving the headquarters building in Montreal. It has also reimbursed the Organization for compensation paid its Canadian employees for Quebec income tax. The sums expended for these purposes are not included.

(11) The WMO was established as a Specialized Agency in 1950 as successor to the International Meteorological Organization, formed in 1878.

(12) Assessment for membership in the ITU for 1945-46 and 1946-47 was estimated at $2,800 annually on the basis of 1947-48 assessment.

(13) The IAEA was established in 1957.

(14) Gift of furnishings for the new headquarters building for WHO in Geneva

APPENDIX B

Canadian Contributions to the United Nations System 1970-71
(paid by March 31, 1971)

	Percent Assessment or Voluntary Contributions (V)	Canadian Dollars
United Nations Regular Budget	3.08	4,891,000
Special Accounts:		
UNFICYP	V	1,800,000
UNRWA - Cash	V	650,000
- Food	V	700,000
WFP - Cash	V	4,031,000
- Commodities	V	12,500,000
UNHCR	V	400,000
UNDP	V	15,267,000
UNICEF	V	1,200,000
UNITAR	V	60,000
Congo Civilian Fund	V	250,000
UNETSPA	V	50,000
UNFPA	V	1,015,000
Specialized Agencies and IAEA:		
ILO	3.36	1,072,000
FAO	3.80	1,226,000
WHO	2.72	2,813,000
UNESCO	2.91	1,174,000
ICAO	3.65	259,000
IMCO	1.36	18,000
ITU	3.79	245,000
WMO	2.62	87,000
UPU	2.64 (estimated)	57,000
IDA	V	34,574,000
IAEA - Regular Budget	2.73	351,000
- Operational Budget	V	57,000
Related Organizations:		
International Committee for the Red Cross	V	20,000
United Nations Association in Canada	V	27,000
	TOTAL	84,795,000

APPENDIX C

Total Contributions of Ten Major Contributors to Four Voluntary Special Programs of the United Nations

(in millions of U.S. dollars)

PROGRAM		Total Contributions	U.S.A.	BRITAIN	CANADA	SWEDEN	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	FRANCE	NETHERLANDS	U.S.S.R.	INDIA	ITALY
UN Development Aid[1]		2289.5	838.3	162.3	130.4	179.0	115.8	61.4	95.9	46.0	43.6	31.8
UNHCR[2]	1953-70	58.4	14.7	5.62	4.46	4.72	4.33	4.48	3.15	---	.02	.26
	1970	6.0	1.0	.36	.39	.96	.4	.39	.18	---	.01	.04
UNICEF[3]	1947-70	542.7	284.8	17.2	21.64	15.7	19.15	20.1	3.1	10.5	8.7	4.5
UNRWA[4]	1950-70	738.1	477.9	114.0	25.9	13.2	11.9	16.1	1.6	---	.4	2.1

Notes to Appendix C

The Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) commenced in 1949, and was supplemented in 1959 by the United Nations Special Fund. In 1965 it was decided to merge these two programs into the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), effective January 1, 1966.

SOURCES

(1) Financial reports and accounts of UNDP submitted to the United Nations General Assembly.

(2) Annual reports to the General Assembly of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

(3) Financial reports and accounts for UNICEF submitted to the General Assembly.

(4) Annual reports to the General Assembly by the Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

RP/C